

THREE TYPES OF A



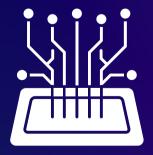
Artificial Narrow Intelligence:

performs tasks specific in nature and dependent on human training with datasets.



Artificial General Intelligence:

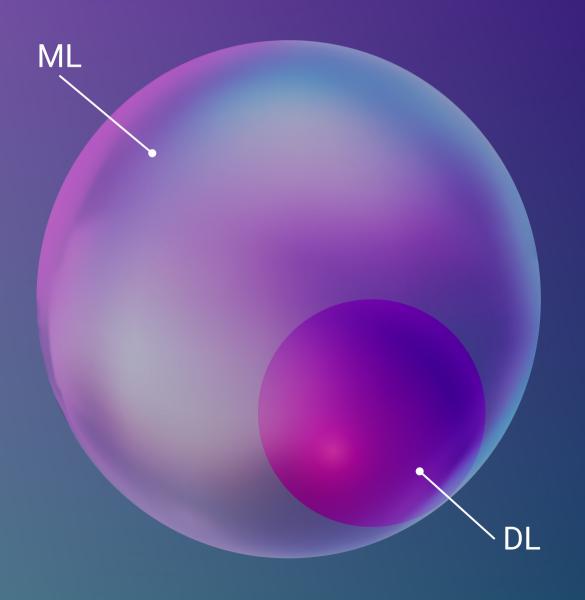
simulates human intelligence performing a diverse range of functions, equal to human ability (currently only hypothetical).



Artificial Super Intelligence:

surpasses human intelligence with its own consciousness (currently only hypothetical).

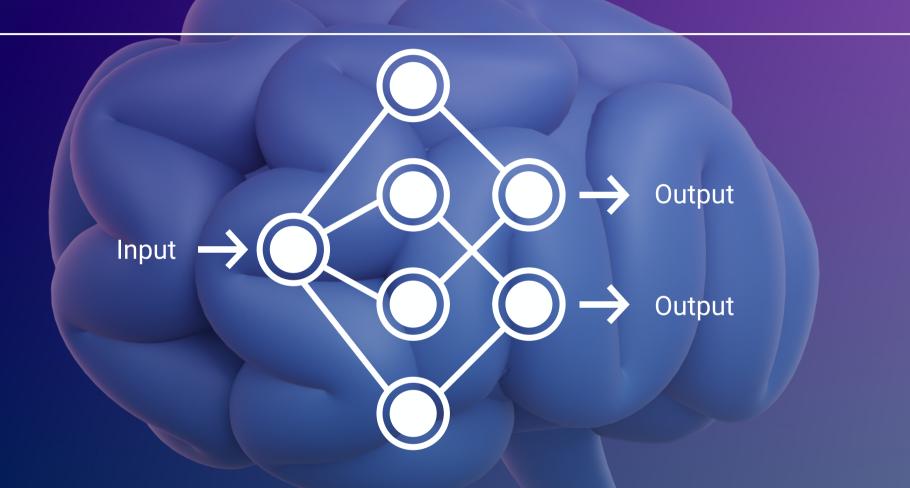
MACHINE LEARNING (ML) & DEEP LEARNING (DL)



Machine Learning
algorithms learn and
automatically make
predictions based on
experience and past data
without being explicitly
programmed.

Deep Learning is a subset of ML and does not require the initial human intervention ML does.

NEURAL NETWORKS (NN)



Simulating the structure of a human brain, NNs are a series of nodes layered into input and output layers to recognize patterns and process data. Most used NNs or architectures are Recurrent and Convolutional Neural Networks (RNN, CNN), and newer Transformer (e.g., GPT, Bard).

NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING (NLP)

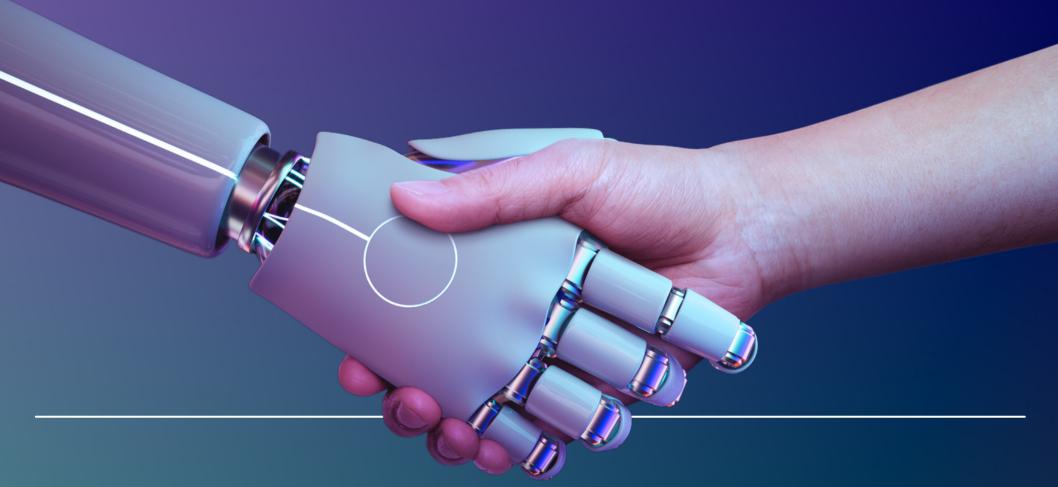


At the intersection of AI, computer science and linguistics, NLP is a technique to analyze and process large amounts of language data and semantics. Text-to-image, text-to-video are newer applications, as well as emulating "cognitive" processes.

Image: capterra.co.uk

WHICH OTHER AT TERMS WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW?

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